

# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 30, NUMBER 34

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 22, 1961



A DIVIDED WORLD. (Yugoslavia has a communist government, but—unlike other communist nations of Eastern Europe—it doesn't take orders from Moscow.)

## A Momentous Period in Global Affairs

### Sweeping Changes Have Characterized Postwar Era (1945-1961)

The article that follows is the second of 2 stories reviewing important developments since World War II. This week, we are focusing attention on the international scene. (To provide space for the roundup, we are omitting certain regular features.)

**N**EVER—except in time of global war—has the attention of Americans been so focused on international affairs as in the past 16 years. Never, too, has there been an era so marked by contradictions. For example:

- Two ways of life—western democracy and communism—have clashed bitterly around the globe. Yet, despite this intense rivalry, the big nations have tried as never before to settle their major differences without resort to arms.

- Millions of people since 1945 have exchanged colonial rule for freedom. At the same time, millions more have had to give up freedom and accept the harsh restraints of communist rule.

- The major nations defeated in World War II today enjoy prosperity and exert considerable influence. Yet certain victorious countries have had to accept a reduced role in global affairs.

**The war ends.** Peace descended upon the world in August 1945, after the most destructive war in history.

The victorious Allies included the United States, Britain, France, Russia, China, and more than 40 other countries. The losers were the Axis powers—Germany, Japan, and a few smaller nations. Italy, an original Axis partner, had left the fighting in 1943,

and afterwards cooperated with the Allies.

Franklin D. Roosevelt (who died in April 1945, just before the European phase of the war ended), Winston Churchill, and other Allied leaders vowed to work for a peaceful and prosperous world.

### RECOVERY

The immediate aim was to get the war-damaged lands on their feet again, to spur production on farms and in factories, and to stimulate trade.

Destruction was widespread in Europe and the Far East. Millions were threatened by starvation and disease. To dispel suffering, relief groups distributed food, clothing, fuel, and medicines to tremendous numbers of war victims.

In defeated Japan, recovery and reorganization were undertaken by U. S. occupation forces under General Douglas MacArthur. A democratic government was set up. Emperor Hirohito was deprived of his "divine powers," and willingly became a constitutional monarch.

Numerous Japanese reforms were carried out. For a country that had been run along despotic, dictatorial lines for hundreds of years, progress has been great.

**Marshall Plan.** In Europe, U. S. Secretary of State George Marshall

proposed (in 1947) a joint program of economic reconstruction under which participating nations would aid one another and would be helped by the United States. In 1948, the Marshall Plan (later called the European Recovery Program) went into effect.

During the next few years, we sent billion of dollars' worth of farm equipment, fertilizer, and industrial machinery to Western Europe. By 1950, the devastated nations were on their feet again. Farm output was climbing, and industrial production was nearly 20% higher than before the outbreak of World War II.

**Continued growth.** The economic strength of war-torn nations has continued to grow. Japan is now a world leader in producing ships, cloth, machinery, and other items. West Germany is today one of the world's outstanding industrial nations.

Though Great Britain and France have also recovered well, neither has resumed the strong position it held before World War II. Under Labor Party leadership, Britain socialized a number of industries. When the Conservatives regained power in 1951, socialistic trends were halted but not reversed to any great degree. After recovering from a series of financial crises during the past 15 years, Britain is today enjoying good times under Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

For 13 years after World War II,

France was troubled by political instability and a variety of economic ills. In 1958, the government was reorganized and a new constitution adopted. Under the leadership of President Charles de Gaulle, France has made dramatic gains and has become a nuclear power.

### NATIONALISM

Independence became the goal of many subject peoples right after World War II. The rising tide of nationalism has brought more than 35 new nations into existence since 1945, and has weakened colonial empires.

**New Asian lands.** Long before the war, the United States had promised the Philippines their independence. It was granted on schedule in 1946. These islands were the first foreign-owned colony in Asia to gain freedom.

Great Britain, under growing pressure, gave up much of its vast empire in Asia. During 1947, the British withdrew completely from India, and shortly afterwards from Burma and Ceylon. British India was divided, largely along religious lines, into Pakistan and the Republic of India. Most people in Pakistan follow the Moslem religion; most of those in the Republic of India are of the Hindu faith.

Jawaharlal Nehru has been India's Prime Minister ever since his country became free. President Mohammed Ayub Khan is now Pakistan's ruler. Another of Britain's Asian possessions to win independence was Malaya. This land, rich in tin and rubber, acquired self-rule in 1957.

(Continued on page 2)

OTHER  
FEATURES

Page 5—Main Article on CIA Operations  
Page 6—Story of the Week  
Page 7—Careers: "When You Seek a Job"  
Page 8—American Observer Index, 1960-61

# Developments on the International Scene Since World War II

(Continued from page 1)

In 1948, Korea became a nation, though a troubled one. Under Japanese control before World War II, this Asian land was promised its independence by the Allies. When Soviet and western leaders could not agree on a common government, Korea became divided with a communist regime in the north and a government allied with the free world in the south.

The island chain of the Dutch East Indies was the scene of conflict as the Netherlands resisted the natives' demands for freedom. But in 1949, partly through UN efforts, an independent Indonesia was set up with nationalist leader Sukarno at its head.

**Jewish homeland.** When the British withdrew from Palestine in 1948, the Jews living there set up the nation of Israel with United Nations support. Arabs, both in Palestine and neighboring lands, opposed the move with arms. Though a truce ended the 1948 conflict, there has been tension in the area ever since.

Israel has welcomed close to 1,000,000 immigrants. Under the leadership of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, the Jewish nation has made striking gains, both in farming and industry.

Continuing trouble with the Arab lands has hampered Israel's progress. A particular sore spot has been the Arab refugee camps just outside Israel's borders. Most of the refugees are former residents of Palestine who fled at the time of the 1948 fighting.

**French colonies.** After prolonged strife in Indochina, France gave up its holdings there. The states of Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam severed ties with France.

The French regions of Tunisia and Morocco in North Africa became self-governing in 1956. Two years later, Charles de Gaulle offered France's African holdings south of the Sahara immediate freedom if they wanted it.

Within a 2-year period, all selected self-rule. At the same time, most of these lands chose to join with France in the French Community, a loose federation set up mainly on economic lines. Only Guinea and Mali have rejected close ties.

**Algeria.** The French territory of Algeria has been the scene of a bitter struggle for nearly 7 years. Arab nationalists want complete independence, and have waged a long and costly struggle against the French army. President de Gaulle has offered the Algerians self-determination, provided they end the rebellion. He did specify, however, that if the Algerians chose independence, the country would be partitioned with France keeping control of the oil-rich desert regions.

Under President de Gaulle's leadership, encouraging progress has been made toward bringing about peace negotiations between the French government and Algeria's Moslem nationalists. Over the past 2 years, he has quelled several rebellions led by certain French army officers and supported by most of Algeria's European colonists (both groups wanted Algeria to stay under French control). The latest revolt, which occurred last month, was put down quickly.

The French President is now making intensive efforts to bring peace to the North African land.

**Trouble ahead?** In some lands, independence has been achieved smoothly, but in others it has been accompanied

by turmoil. The Congo, which received its freedom from Belgium last summer, has been torn with disorder as native leaders have claimed control of various parts of the country. With United Nations help, a shaky peace is being maintained there.

Peron of Argentina, Perez Jimenez of Venezuela, Rojas Pinilla of Colombia, and Fulgencio Batista of Cuba. The latter was replaced by another dictator, Fidel Castro.

Among dictators still in office is General Rafael Trujillo of the Domin-

the major concern of the Secretaries of State following George Marshall—Dean Acheson (1949-53), John Foster Dulles (1953-59), Christian Herter (1959-61) and Dean Rusk, the present head of the State Department.

**In Europe.** The cold war began soon after Russian troops occupied Eastern Europe, following World War II. They helped local Reds gain power in Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania.

Moscow's leaders pulled a veil of secrecy over the lands they dominated. Britain's Winston Churchill described the Soviet action in closing off part of the continent as "pulling down an Iron Curtain."

In 1947 President Harry Truman started a program of aid to Greece and Turkey (the Truman Doctrine) to help them stay free of communist control. That same year, planning started on the European Recovery Program.

Germany and Austria (as well as their capital cities of Berlin and Vienna) were divided into occupation zones by the western allies and Russia. Later, separate governments were set up in Germany. Under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, democratic West Germany sided with the free world. East Germany was taken over by the communists under Moscow's guidance.

In 1948, Russia tried to drive western occupation forces from Berlin (which had remained under 4-power rule). The Soviets halted traffic into the western zones. The United States, Britain, and France beat the land blockade by flying in thousands of tons of food, coal, and other necessities.

Berlin has continued to be a source of tension. Periodically Russia stirs up trouble over the city, demanding that western forces leave.

**Western defense alliance.** Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia in 1948 made the western allies feel it essential to form a military alliance. The next year, the United States, Canada, and 10 European lands established the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Three other nations joined later.

NATO members have built an effective defense force. General Dwight Eisenhower was NATO's first commander. Lauris Norstad, a U. S. Air Force General, is NATO's present commander in Europe.

(Western defenses in Europe were further strengthened in 1953 by the negotiation of an agreement between the United States and the government of Francisco Franco of Spain. Today, we have 4 big airfields in Spain and a number of naval bases.)

**The Far East.** The world spotlight shifted to the Far East about 1950. As the year began, the communists under Mao Tse-tung had just completed their conquest of the mainland in China's civil war, and had driven the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek, our wartime ally, to the island of Taiwan (Formosa), about 90 miles off the coast.

The loss of China's mainland to the communists was a blow to the free world. With 669,000,000 people, this country is the most heavily populated land on earth.

**Korean conflict.** War broke out in Korea during 1950 as the troops of communist North Korea attacked free South Korea. The United Nations,



(1) Roosevelt



(2) Churchill



(3) Stalin



(4) Chiang

(1) U. S. PRESIDENT Franklin Roosevelt, (2) British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, (3) Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, and (4) President Chiang Kai-shek of China were Allied leaders in World War II conflict with the Axis powers.



(1) Khrushchev



(2) Eden



(3) Macmillan



(4) Mao

(1) SOVIET PREMIER Khrushchev, (2) Former British Prime Minister Eden and (3) his successor, Harold Macmillan. (4) Mao Tse-tung, Red China's leader.



(1) Tito



(2) Nehru



(3) Marshall



(4) Rusk

LEADERS of "neutral" lands: (1) Tito of Yugoslavia, and (2) Nehru of India. (3) George Marshall—U. S. Secretary of State, 1947-49, and father of the "Marshall Plan" for European recovery. (4) Dean Rusk, present Secretary of State.

Trouble looms in the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique where Portugal seems determined to repress independence movements. There may be trouble, too, in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias where many of the European settlers (greatly outnumbered by African natives) are resisting Great Britain's steps to bring self-rule to these lands.

Though a calm prevails in the Union of South Africa, bitterness and strife are just below the surface. In that independent nation, the government—run by people of European descent—has put severe restrictions on natives, who make up 80% of the population.

The South African government's policies have brought wide criticism from other nations. After being verbally attacked at the Commonwealth meeting this spring, South Africa announced its withdrawal from this cooperative group, composed of Great Britain and most of its former possessions.

**Western Hemisphere.** Nationalism has been a vital force in Latin America in recent years. It has been felt in the overthrowing of dictators, and in widespread demands for higher living standards by the masses of the people.

Among dictators who have been ousted since World War II are Juan

Peron of Argentina, Perez Jimenez of Venezuela, and Fulgencio Batista of Cuba. The latter was replaced by another dictator, Fidel Castro.

On the whole, though, Latin America has made notable democratic gains since World War II. To meet the demands for higher living standards, President John Kennedy has proposed a big development program for this area—a program, which, he feels, will go far toward stemming political unrest and will direct rising nationalism into democratic channels.

Another Western Hemisphere nation, Canada, has been making rapid industrial progress. She is a close defense and trading partner of the United States. Canada's Prime Minister is John Diefenbaker.

## THE COLD WAR

Competition between the free world and the communist lands became intense soon after World War II. When the Soviet Union, a wartime ally, set out to extend its control, the western powers resisted the move and encouraged the spread of democratic government. In the intervening years, this competition—known as the cold war—has kept the world divided.

Problems stemming from this bitter international rivalry have been



which had helped establish South Korea's free government, empowered its members to send armed aid to the invaded nation. (Russia's representative was boycotting the UN Security Council when the vote occurred, so action was taken without a Soviet veto.)

For the next 3 years, Korea was the scene of bitter strife. The United States furnished most of the troops and financial support for the UN army, commanded by General MacArthur. UN troops seemed about to achieve victory when Red China sent forces to help North Korea. The war dragged to a stalemate.

In 1951, General MacArthur was dismissed by President Truman on the grounds that he had violated orders in Korea. A congressional hearing on his dismissal ended inconclusively.

A truce was reached in 1953, but a final peace treaty has never been achieved. During the war, more than 33,000 Americans lost their lives, and over 103,000 were wounded. South Korea had more than 1,000,000 casualties—deaths and injuries. Since the war, that land has depended largely on U. S. support for its existence.

Last year President Syngman Rhee, following considerable rioting, was forced to resign as Chief Executive of the South Korean government. Mr. Rhee, who had for many years led the fight for Korean independence and then had served as his country's President, was accused of using dictatorial tactics.

**Indochina.** After Mao and the Reds completed their conquest of China early in 1950, they encouraged the communist-led rebels who were fighting the French in Indochina, and supplied them with arms.

In the spring of 1954, after this conflict had cost the French a great deal in lives and money, a peace treaty was signed. It provided that Viet Nam, Indochina's major state, would become a divided country. The northern part is ruled by the communists, while southern Viet Nam under the leadership of Ngo Dinh Diem is in the free world.

But though the former states of Indochina (Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos) are now free from French control, trouble still exists in the area. Local communists, armed by Red China and the Soviet Union, have been trying to take over Laos. Opposing them have been Laotian troops, supported by the United States. Whether a cease-fire agreed upon earlier this month will permanently stop the strife remains to be seen.

At the same time, the communists are stepping up guerrilla (hit-and-run) raids in South Viet Nam. The Reds regard that nation as a key goal in their drive to take over all of Southeast Asia. U. S. officials have increased our aid to South Viet Nam.

**Asian alliance.** Communist aggression in the Far East alarmed the western nations. In 1951, our government signed defense pacts with the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand. Later, Japan was encouraged to build up its military forces.

To restrain the Reds in Southeastern Asia, 8 nations formed the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

A shortcoming of SEATO is that several of the region's major countries—for example, India, Burma, Indonesia, and Ceylon—did not join, but declared their neutrality. Nevertheless, SEATO members have worked effectively in various ways to combat communism in Southeastern Asia.

**China problem.** Today the growing strength of Red China poses a serious problem. Engaged in a big industrial program, the Chinese communists aim to build a modern nation.

In pursuit of their goal, they are using the most extreme communist measures. In 1959, they employed force to take away Tibet's control over its local affairs. They had earlier promised to let the people of this province—which was brought into the Red Chinese empire in 1951—run their own national affairs.

Red China has also exerted pressure on India's borders, and has occupied a number of areas which India had long considered her own.

U. S. relations with communist China are troubled. We do not recognize Mao's government as being legal. We have no American representatives in that nation. Our trade with Red China is severely limited, and American citizens cannot freely go there.

Meanwhile, we continue to recognize and support the Nationalists as China's legal government. We have a defense pact with Chiang Kai-shek, and our Navy patrols the waters between Taiwan and Red China. The Nationalists still hold China's seat in the UN.

**Changes in Russia.** Joseph Stalin, Russia's ruthless dictator, died in 1953. The leaders since his death have

clung to the globe by Soviet spaceman Yuri Gagarin at 17,000 miles an hour focused world-wide attention on the Soviet Union's scientific achievements.

During the Stalin era, tension ran high between the free world and the communist lands. After the Soviet leader's death, a gradual easing of relations took place, but tension mounted once more after the shooting down of a U. S. airplane (U-2) over Russia in May 1960. Our State Department admitted that the aircraft had been on an intelligence-gathering mission.

After the U-2 incident, Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union wrecked the summit conference that had been scheduled to take place later that month in Paris. There is divided opinion over whether he would have done so even if that incident had not occurred.

**Middle East.** The oil-rich area at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea has in recent years become a major theatre of the cold war. Here the communist strategy has been to fan the flames of Arab nationalism.

Much turmoil has centered on Egypt where a military group, one of whose leaders was Gamal Nasser, upset the monarchy of King Farouk and seized power in 1952. To help relieve Egypt's poverty, he vowed to build a big irrigation dam at Aswan on the Nile River. It was intended to provide

had been under the protection of Britain, which had long kept troops in the canal zone. These troops had been withdrawn 6 weeks earlier under the terms of an Anglo-Egyptian pact.

Several months after the artery was seized by Nasser, Britain and France launched a sudden armed attack on Egypt to "protect" the waterway. Israel—long troubled by border raids from Egypt—invaded Nasser's country several days before the British and French did.

The United States strongly disapproved of the attack on Egypt. British public opinion was sharply divided over the move, and Prime Minister Anthony Eden, who had succeeded Churchill in 1955, found himself under heavy criticism at home. At this point, Russia and Red China threatened to send troops to support Nasser. Confronted with these difficulties, the attacking countries agreed to a cease-fire under UN leadership.

**Suez aftermath.** The canal, blocked at the time of the invasion, was cleared within a few months. Today, more vessels than ever before are using the waterway, which is now owned by Egypt under the terms of an agreement reached by that country, Britain, and France. A big unresolved issue is the fact that Egypt still does not permit Israel to use the canal.

Late in 1959, Russia agreed to finance at least the first stage of the Aswan Dam. Soon afterwards, work started on the project. The strain of the Suez crisis hastened the resignation of Prime Minister Eden of Britain in 1957 on grounds of illness.

**Mid-East defenses.** In 1957 the United States promised under the Eisenhower Doctrine to defend any Middle East nation asking for help against Red aggression. In 1958 we were called upon to carry out our promise by Lebanon's government.

That small country's request came soon after Iraq's government had been overthrown by an Iraqi group hostile to the western powers. Our troops went to Lebanon to keep its government from being similarly overthrown. Tension eased after all the Arab states agreed on a plan for bringing stability to the Middle East. U. S. troops were withdrawn without any fighting.

America also agreed to cooperate closely with the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), a group which replaced an earlier one to protect the Middle East from Soviet penetration.

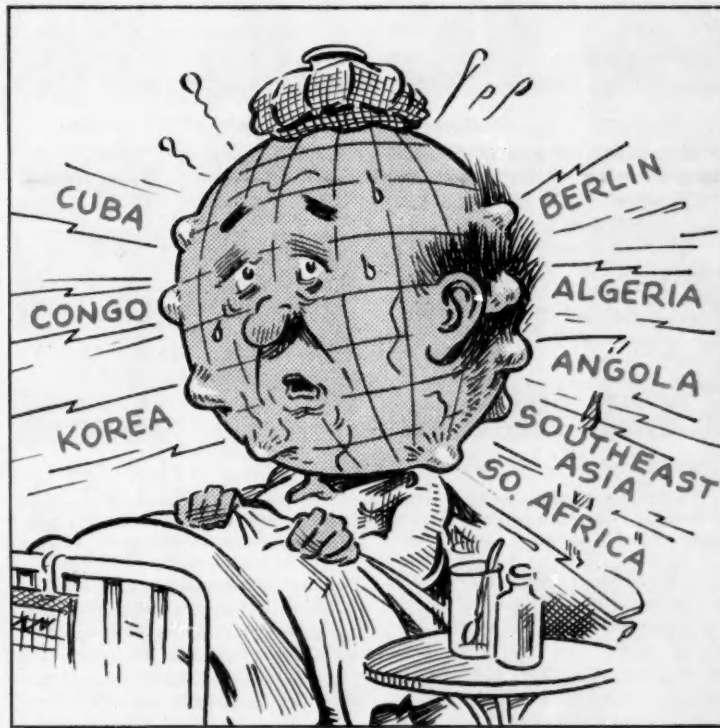
**Nasser's aim.** One of Nasser's goals has been to unite the Arab world under his leadership. Syria joined with Egypt in the United Arab Republic. The little kingdom of Yemen is not an all-out member of this new nation, but is associated with it.

The Egyptian leader has run into considerable trouble in trying to unify the Arab lands. Among other nations, Jordan and Iraq have resisted Egyptian pressure. Tunisia and Morocco in western Africa are not strong supporters of Nasser.

The main thing the Arab lands seem to have in common is enmity for Israel. They refuse to recognize the Jewish nation, or cooperate with the Israelis in any way.

By posing as champion of the Arab lands, Russia has tried to increase its influence in the Middle East. Nevertheless, many Arab leaders are suspicious and distrustful of communism. Though Nasser has accepted aid from Moscow, he claims that his country

(Continued on page 4)



THE GLOBE COMPLAINS: "I hurt in so many places at once!"

adopted more flexible policies in their dealings with western lands. For one thing, the Soviet Union joined with the United States, Britain, and France in withdrawing troops from Austria.

Under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev, Russia is today rapidly boosting farm and industrial output. It boasts that it will outproduce the United States by 1970, although most U. S. business leaders think this will be impossible. Russia is also challenging the United States in foreign trade and in aid programs for underdeveloped lands. She is waging a big propaganda campaign in her bid for world leadership.

Russia's success in launching the first man-made earth satellites in 1957 brought that nation a good deal of prestige. Two months ago, the cir-

water for irrigating 2,000,000 acres of cropland.

Nasser did not immediately accept a U. S. offer to help him. He seemed to be trying to get more from us by hinting that he might turn for assistance to Russia.

Finally, in 1956, Secretary of State Dulles withdrew the earlier U. S. offer. Angered by his action, Nasser then seized the Suez Canal. It is important to Western European lands because many products they need—especially petroleum—are normally transported through the waterway.

**Suez seizure.** The action brought strong protests from the western nations. The canal (entirely within Egypt's borders) was owned by a private corporation under British and French control. For many years, it

# Postwar Years

(Continued from page 3)

is "neutral" in world affairs, siding neither with the communist nations nor the western countries. (Other states which have identified themselves with "neutrality" include India, Yugoslavia, and Indonesia.)

**Eastern Europe.** Moscow has not always had smooth sailing in the communist areas of Eastern Europe. As early as 1948, Marshal Tito, who headed Yugoslavia's Red government, rebelled against Soviet control of his country.

Joseph Stalin knew that, if Yugoslavia were successful in ignoring Moscow's leadership, other communist countries might try the same thing. He did all he could to overthrow Tito but failed. To help Yugoslavia keep out from under Soviet domination, the United States and other western lands later granted aid to the Balkan nation.

In 1956, revolt flared in Hungary against Soviet control of that country. The Russian army put down the rebellion, and thousands of Hungarian patriots were slain. Nearly 200,000 people fled the country. (Many found new homes in the United States.) By an overwhelming vote, the United Nations condemned Russia for "depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence."

In Poland, too, there was widespread discontent about the same time. Though an uprising was averted, Poland's Red government won several concessions in its relations with Russia, including the cancellation of certain debts to the Soviet Union.

**Castro's Cuba.** As 1959 got under way, the Batista dictatorship in Cuba was upset by Fidel Castro and his followers. Promising higher living standards, the Castro regime embarked on numerous socialistic programs. It carried out mass arrests and executions of those opposed to the new government, and seized U. S.-owned property.

By establishing close relations with the Soviet Union and Red China, Castro brought the cold war to the Western Hemisphere. Thousands of refugees fled Cuba for the United States. Last month, a group of these refugees—armed and helped in other ways by the United States—invaded Cuba in an attempt to overthrow the Castro government.

Using tanks, planes, and other weapons obtained from communist lands, the Castro regime defeated the invading group. The failure of the expedition came as a severe blow to U. S. prestige.

Further suppression of religious freedom and other basic rights plus Castro's announcement that there would be no more elections in Cuba did, however, bring home to neighboring countries in Latin America the extent of communist penetration of the island nation. Today there seems to be stronger sentiment than ever before among the Latin American lands to take collective action to keep communism from spreading within this Hemisphere. New urgency has also been given to carrying out the Kennedy program for raising Latin American living standards.

Despite the cold war, greater attempts at international cooperation have been made during the years 1945-1961 than in any other period of history. Though these efforts have sometimes seemed futile, they have helped to forestall another world war and have promoted international understanding.

## COOPERATION

**United Nations.** The world organization was formed in 1945. Its membership has grown from 51 lands to 99.

The UN's biggest operation in the past year has been to maintain law

been generally ineffective, has failed in bringing a peaceful spirit to the world, and has saddled the United States with excessive global responsibilities.

Defenders of the world body say that the UN has prevented a number of small conflicts from developing into major wars, that it has made aggression more difficult, and that it has provided valuable social and economic assistance to poorly developed lands.

Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden holds the top post in the UN—that of Secretary-General. Russia wants 3 people to share this position, 1 each

Despite lack of progress to date, disarmament attempts—it is felt by many—must not be abandoned. The development of nuclear weapons has made it conceivable that another war might wipe out modern civilization.

**European unity.** Peacetime cooperation is on the increase in Western Europe. France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg are working together in boosting coal and steel output, in producing atomic energy for peacetime purposes, and (in the Common Market) in lowering trade barriers.

Seven other non-communist, European lands are cooperating in the European Free Trade Association (usually called the Outer Seven). While it is true that rivalry looms between this group and the Common Market, there is today far more trade cooperation than formerly existed.

**Commonwealth of Nations.** Still another cooperative group is the Commonwealth of Nations, composed of Great Britain and many of its former possessions. These countries work closely together on trade.

**French Community.** Another international group quite similar in nature to the Commonwealth is the French Community. It includes France and many of its former holdings.

**U. S. and allies.** The United States has worked closely with many lands in planning the defense of the free world. Here are our major alliances:

**Rio Treaty.** Under this 1947 treaty, the United States and the 20 republics of Latin America agreed to work together to promote peaceful conditions and to resist aggression.

Since last summer, we have severed relations with Cuba and the Dominican Republic as have a considerable number of the nations to the south. However, the Organization of American States (OAS)—through which the Rio-Treaty powers work—is still a highly influential group.

**NATO.** This organization of free-world countries arranges for the defense of Western Europe and the Atlantic area. Its members include the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, and West Germany.

**Anzus treaty.** The pact, signed in 1951, provides that the United States, Australia, and New Zealand will act together to meet any attack in the Pacific area.

**SEATO.** This organization of 8 nations pledges joint action for the common defense in the Southeast Asia area. Its members include the United States, Great Britain, France, New Zealand, Australia, Thailand, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

**CENTO.** The Central Treaty Organization, set up in its present form in 1959, aims to keep the peace in the Middle East. We are not directly a member but are pledged to cooperate with it. Full members are Great Britain, Turkey, Pakistan, and Iran.

**Other pacts.** We have entered into a number of bilateral agreements (pacts between ourselves and another nation). They include treaties with the Philippines, Japan, Korea, and Nationalist China. These pacts call for mutual help in case of an attack.

(Concluded on page 7, col. 1)



(1) J. F. Dulles



(2) Stevenson



(3) Hammarskjold



(4) De Gaulle

(1) THE LATE John Foster Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State, 1953-59. (2) Adlai Stevenson, top U. S. representative at United Nations. (3) Dag Hammarskjold, UN Secretary-General. (4) President Charles de Gaulle, of the French Republic.



(1) Adenauer



(2) Nasser



(3) Norstad



(4) Castro

(1) CHANCELLOR Konrad Adenauer of West Germany. (2) Egypt's Gamal Nasser, President of United Arab Republic. (3) U. S. General Lauris Norstad, NATO commander in Europe. (4) Fidel Castro, Premier and dictator of Cuba.



(1) Ben-Gurion



(2) Sukarno



(3) Peron



(4) Franco

(1) PREMIER David Ben-Gurion of Israel. His nation is to hold elections this summer. (2) Indonesia's President Sukarno, recent visitor to U. S. (3) Juan Peron, once "strong man" of Argentina. (4) Spanish leader Francisco Franco.

and order in the Congo. By putting itself between warring groups, it has tried to prevent full-scale civil war.

At the same time, the United Nations has come under bitter verbal attack from the Soviet Union. The UN kept Russia from moving into the Congo after the Belgians withdrew last summer, and Moscow is determined to weaken the authority of the global organization.

The United Nations' overall record—for the 16 years of its existence—is mixed. The rules of the Security Council—only UN agency which can enforce its decisions—permit a veto by any one of the "Big Five" countries (the United States, Britain, France, Russia, Nationalist China) to block action on a proposal. On numerous occasions, the veto power has prevented action that most nations favored. Russia has used it 94 times; we have not used it at all.

Critics of the UN feel that it has

from the communist lands, the free world, and the neutral nations. Plainly Moscow is trying to block effective measures by the Secretary-General's office, as she has already done in the Security Council by means of the veto.

Top U. S. representative at the United Nations today is Adlai Stevenson.

**Disarmament.** The United Nations has worked long and hard to bring about agreement on disarmament—but without success. Talks have broken down largely on the inspection issue. U. S. officials insist that any arms-reduction program—to be effective—must permit inspectors to go into all countries to see that each nation is carrying out its pledge to reduce arms.

Soviet leaders have opposed this idea. They demand complete disarmament, but balk at permitting the degree of inspection which the western nations consider essential.





CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY—should it be subject to closer inspection and supervision from Congress and top administrative officials than it now

receives? Many observers think so. Others argue that strict secrecy is needed if the agency is to work effectively in gathering intelligence information.

Several projects carried out by U. S. intelligence agents (including the one prior to and during the recent Cuban revolt) have turned out badly. As a result, President Kennedy has ordered careful studies of our espionage system. These studies are designed to find ways to improve our operations.

THE Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is our top organization for spying and for carrying out related secret missions around the world. U. S. policy in the cold war against communism is based to a considerable extent on the information gathered by this agency.

In fact, CIA bears a big share of responsibility for decisions that may involve risk of war. Because of its failure in Cuba and certain apparent mistakes on previous occasions, the organization is now being thoroughly investigated. President Kennedy called for the studies which are being made.

CIA was established in 1947 as a permanent global intelligence agency. Its director is Allen Dulles, now 68, a brother of the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Director Dulles has had years of experience in intelligence jobs during World Wars I and II, and since that time.

How many people work for Mr. Dulles has never been made public. Guesses are between 30,000 and 100,000. This total includes several thousand at agency headquarters in Washington, D. C. (The headquarters will soon be moved to a huge new building at Langley, Virginia, near the capital.)

Few Americans even know how much CIA spends. It gets its money indirectly from the budgets of other government departments. Thus, not even Congress can be sure how much of the appropriations it approves for various departments may actually go to CIA.

The secret agency was set up mainly to watch for signs of aggression from Russia and other communist lands. Actually, CIA's responsibilities involve 5 jobs:

(1) **Spying.** Agents are on duty for CIA in many countries. It is probable that some are spying inside communist Russia, just as Russian agents are carrying out espionage in the United States. This is risky business, but finding out communist secrets by espionage is often of value to the safety of our country.

One of our most spectacular spying missions was carried out over Russia by high-flying U-2 planes. For 4 years,

## CIA Operations Probed

### Spotlight on Big Intelligence Agency

the ships took pictures of Soviet military installations and other objects. The flights were stopped after 1 plane was shot down and its pilot captured. Despite the crisis that grew out of the incident (see international review article), CIA considered the flights of great value.

(2) **Intelligence,** other than by spying. CIA scientists, engineers, and other specialists gain much information openly from Russian publications. Many facts about Soviet missile plans, for instance, have been learned by studying Soviet scientific reports.

Unfortunately, the system works 2 ways. The Reds buy our publications and learn about our missiles. They may even be able to watch take-offs of our rockets at times (or follow them on TV)—an opportunity that our agents are not likely to have.

(3) **Interpretation.** Facts without correct interpretation are useless, and incorrect evaluations can lead to serious errors. CIA's job is to put together information, condense it, and tell what it means.

The CIA evaluates reports of intelligence workers in the State Department, Defense Department, and various other agencies along with its own.

(4) **Recommendations.** The finished reports then go to the National Security Council to serve as a basis for making decisions on foreign policy and military affairs, and for planning further intelligence activities. This, in general, was the way in which the decision was made to send the U-2 planes over Russia.

The President heads the Security Council and makes the final decisions, but he listens to recommendations by the Vice President, the State and Defense Department Secretaries, and military specialists. CIA Director Dulles may advance his views, and these have generally carried great weight in helping to set policy.

(5) **Underground actions.** It is widely believed that CIA had a hand in helping underground political-military groups which overthrew an anti-western government in Iran during 1953—and a pro-communist regime in Guatemala in 1954. These were regarded as successful undertakings.

It is now common knowledge that CIA helped to train and arm Cuban volunteers—refugees in the United States—for the recent invasion of

their island homeland. This revolt failed for several reasons. The invasion was poorly directed; the rebels were too few; the people living in Cuba did not revolt as expected, because of police action against them and for other reasons; and, finally, Castro was militarily far stronger than intelligence reports had indicated.

President Kennedy accepted responsibility for the decision to let the Cuban revolt begin. He is determined to try to avoid errors in planning for the future, and is reorganizing our intelligence system.

**Changes.** Several ideas for strengthening intelligence are as follows:

One proposal is that underground warfare, civil defense, and all operations requiring military action should be placed under the Department of Defense. If this is done, CIA probably will be limited to purely spying-intelligence work.

A proposal for a "watch dog" over CIA and related intelligence agencies has already been put into effect. President Kennedy has named Dr. James



JAMES KILLIAN, JR. (left), is to direct a long-range study of CIA and other intelligence groups. Present CIA head is Allen Dulles, shown at right.

Killian, Jr., head of a committee to make regular checks on intelligence operations. Dr. Killian is a former president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was a science advisor to Mr. Eisenhower.

General Maxwell Taylor, former Army Chief of Staff, is making a limited, rush study of problems that need to be solved soon. His recommendations should be available by June 1. Then, General Taylor will continue on the permanent committee with Dr. Killian.

Congress is also taking an interest in CIA. In the Senate, there has been talk about an investigation to find out

in detail how much the agency spends and how many people it employs.

Defenders of present CIA procedures argue as follows:

"It would be silly to separate spying-intelligence work from the planning of military campaigns against communists—such as those in Cuba and Laos. The agency that does the spying is best prepared to direct actual operations in difficult situations—when, for example, warfare may be required to prevent Red victory in a free country, or to help overthrow a Red regime that already exists.

"There will be errors. Despite these, CIA has rolled up a good record of successes. It should be allowed to keep on with its present tasks.

"Remember that CIA has military personnel, as well as civilians, within its organization. The agency worked with the Defense Department in planning the U-2 flights and the Cuban venture. Letting Defense take over full responsibility for such projects would lead to a 'little CIA' at the Pentagon. This would be harmful to our over-all fight against communism.

"It may be argued that we should not engage in underground activities at all in other nations. That attitude is also foolish. The Reds have won victories by such methods. We must adopt them too—however distasteful they may seem—if we are to preserve a free world."

Those who believe that changes are necessary contend:

"CIA has had a series of ups and downs in both espionage and underground undertakings. Where military affairs are concerned, the Defense Department is without doubt the most experienced. It surely would be more responsible in deciding upon and directing underground ventures.

"It is true that Mr. Dulles's agency has worked with the armed services at times. But he and his aides still make the final decisions and direct the operations. It would be better for well-trained military people to have this responsibility.

"Let the CIA continue its espionage activities, under close supervision and with more efficient methods than in the past. The information should then be turned over to the Defense Department for use in planning policy—without too many recommendations from CIA itself.

"We agree that military operations, although distasteful, may be necessary in certain cases. Before starting any, though, we should make sure that they will be successful."

—By TOM HAWKINS

# Story of the Week

## Are You Going to College Next Fall?

If you become a college freshman in September, keep an eye out for *Campus Illustrated*, a national magazine for college students. In its pages you will find features dealing with:

College sports; social activities on campuses around the nation; politics on the campus; discussions of academic questions; fashion news for coeds; college humor; holiday travel tips; fiction contributions by students; direct news from campuses in foreign countries; and many other subjects of interest to members of the college community.

## A Call to Action— By President Kennedy

"Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country." This call to action was made by John Kennedy in his inauguration speech last January.

Since that time, newsmen and other Americans have asked the President to spell out suggestions along this line. In response to these requests, Mr. Kennedy recently made these points in a speech:

1. All of us can and should improve our schools and skills to make America strong. [Editor's note: This means that students, instead of trying to get by with as little effort as possible or through cheating, should make the

that the United States can be strong only if our free society is strong, and our free society can be strong only if those who enjoy its freedom are willing to act for the common good as well as for their own selfish ends."

## Vice President's Trip To Southeast Asia

Vice President Lyndon Johnson is scheduled to return this week from a goodwill trip to Southeast Asia and nearby areas. His itinerary included the Philippines, Taiwan, South Viet Nam, Thailand, India, Pakistan, and several other lands.

The tour was planned in the hopes of strengthening ties between Uncle Sam and his Asian friends. Another purpose was to remind leaders in Southeast Asia that the United States will help them in their struggle against communist tyranny despite freedom's recent setback in Laos.

Mr. Johnson will give the President a full report on his trip shortly.

## Threats of Trouble Thunder Over Iran

"Iran is at a dangerous crossroads. If she continues on her present path, she might face a serious uprising sparked by native Reds and supported by nearby Russia. If the Middle Eastern country adopts the sweeping land and other reforms needed to head off revolts, the property owners there are likely to cause trouble." That is how an American newsman describes the trouble facing Iran today.

Though their country has rich oil deposits, most Iranians are poverty-stricken. A relatively small number of wealthy citizens reap the profits from the underground riches. The same is true of farmland, much of which is controlled by big landholders despite past efforts by Shah Riza Pahlavi to divide up large estates among the peasants.

For some years now, discontent has been mounting steadily in Iran. In recent weeks, the discontent has erupted into bloody riots and demonstrations.

The Shah, in an effort to push the reform programs and head off further threatened uprisings, has now dissolved Parliament and put Ali Amini in charge of a new government as Premier. The new Premier will rule by decree until his government can rewrite the voting laws and hold new elections.

## Population Facts— Food for Thought

Of the 200 human beings born every minute, only 8 are citizens of the United States, while 10 are born in the Soviet Union. The highest figure for any country—50 out of 200 births—is added to Red China's bursting population every minute! India is next with 34 births, while 1 is Canadian, 2 are British, 2 German, 3 Japanese, and 17 Latin American.

## How Russians Think— A Report in Harper's

"First of all, Russians, on principle, distrust their government's claims. Statistics have been so atrociously manipulated for the past 40 years that they are widely ignored—much as we



CUBA is still a major cause of concern among free Western Hemisphere nations

in this country discount advertising claims." So says Richard Pipes, a member of Harvard University's Russian Research Center, in the May issue of *Harper's* magazine.

He continues: "Soviet statistics have been 'proving' for decades that the living standard has improved spectacularly; yet prices are still high and goods scarce and of poor quality."

In addition to discussing skepticism of the Russian adults toward their government's propaganda, *Harper's* also presents views of students and other youths in that land. Some of the young people, according to the magazine's account, are extremely critical of their regime. Many others "tolerate" it, while a third group—a relatively small one—is made up of fanatical communists.

## An Uncertain Future For Dutch New Guinea

Will Dutch New Guinea turn into a land of internal strife similar to the Congo? Some observers fear this might happen if the Dutch carry out present plans to grant speedy independence to the Pacific island territory.

The Netherlands is going ahead with plans for New Guinea's early freedom. Within 12 months, the new legislative council, recently elected by the islanders, will be called upon to present a timetable for the land's independence.

Only a tiny fraction of the estimated 730,000 people of Dutch New Guinea can read or write, so it won't be easy to establish an elected government there. In fact, many islanders still fol-

low the primitive ways of their ancestors, using stone axes as tools.

But the Dutch are determined to hand over the reins of government to local leaders as soon as possible, largely because of nearby Indonesia's demands for control over the island territory (see April 17 issue of this paper). The Dutch fear they might otherwise become involved in a fight with Indonesia over the disputed area.

## Reporting the News And National Interest

"Nation's Security Calls for Press Restraints."

"More facts, Mr. Kennedy, Not Fewer."

These are examples of headlines appearing in the nation's newspapers in response to a Presidential appeal to editors and reporters to refrain from printing information that might help our communist opponents and be harmful to "the national interest." In his appeal, the Chief Executive reminded newsmen that "self-restraint" is needed because "no war ever posed a greater threat to our security" than does the "cold war" with communism.

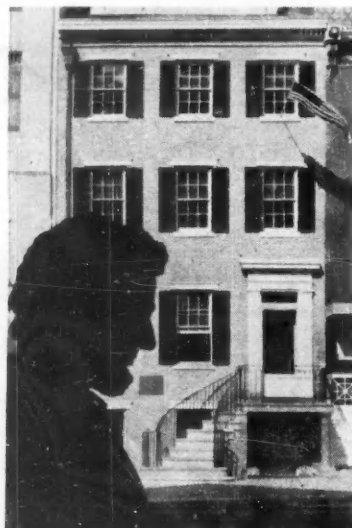
The *New York Times*, in general agreeing with the President on this matter, comments: "No formula can be entirely satisfactory. Certainly censorship is not, and complete license is not either. The best for the moment is to take seriously the President's request for self-restraint. . . ."

The *New York Herald Tribune* says: "There is no need for further restrictive machinery. In days of peril especially, the country needs more facts, not fewer. . . . In the long run, competent, thorough, and aggressive news reporting is the uncompromising servant of the national interest."

## Would Top-Level Meeting Be Helpful?

President Kennedy may meet with Soviet Premier Khrushchev within the next few weeks. The crises in Laos, South Viet Nam, Cuba, and elsewhere on the globe reached such a serious stage last week that a top-level East-West meeting was being considered in Washington and Moscow to help ease the world situation and to seek agreement on differences between the 2 sides.

It is widely felt that such a conference will be held, possibly after Mr. Kennedy visits with French President Charles de Gaulle from May 31 to June 2.



HOUSE where Abraham Lincoln died—as seen from a window of Ford's Theatre, across the street, where he was shot. Both buildings are open as memorials to Lincoln, and are receiving many visitors during the busy spring tourist season in our nation's capital.

most of their educational opportunities.]

2. The nation will be stronger if we accept the practice and principle of equality of opportunity for all Americans regardless of race and creed.

3. We must be willing to support a long-range overseas aid program—not just small amounts grudgingly granted from year to year.

4. Labor and management should work together to boost production and keep prices down—and forego excessive wages and profits that push defense costs up.

Commenting on this speech, the *Washington Post* says: "The truth is



## Postwar Years

(Concluded from page 4)

**Foreign aid.** Another indication of international cooperation in the years since the end of World War II is the tremendous amount of foreign aid we have extended to other lands.

Since 1945, the United States has spent about 86 billion dollars in overseas assistance. About 60½ billions have gone for economic aid. These funds have been used to build up war-torn lands and strengthen their economies, to help impoverished countries raise living standards, and to support governments that were our allies. The greater part of the economic aid was granted in the 1945-50 period, when vast reconstruction programs were being carried out in war-torn lands.

Our military aid since 1945 has totaled about 25½ billions. It has gone to arm our allies and to strengthen anti-communist defenses in many parts of the world. Over the past 10 years, our aid has been more military than economic.

Our foreign aid programs are, of course, in many cases an outgrowth of the cold war. Yet much of the sum for economic help would have been advanced even if there had been no rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. While views differ on the value of these programs, the last 3 Presidents, including Mr. Kennedy, have strongly believed that such efforts have promoted closer international ties and greater understanding than would otherwise have existed between the United States and many overseas nations.—By HOWARD SWEET

## SMILES

Another definition of illegal: A big sick bird.

"This party is very dull," said a rude guest to his hostess. "I think I'll leave." "Please do," responded the hostess sweetly. "That will help some."

"How did you know his business had run down?" "When I heard he was going to wind it up."

Postman: "Could this letter be for you? The name's obliterated." Sweet young thing: "Sorry, but my name's Helen Brown."

According to a doctor, a kick from a horse is not as painful as one from a mule. Anyone doubting this statement should try them both for himself.

A slow-motion camera shows that it takes one-fortieth of a second to wink the eye. In some instances, it takes several days to explain to your girl friend why you did it.



"How do you spell 'tightwad'?"



SCHOOL GUIDANCE COUNSELOR can give good advice about finding a job

## Career for Tomorrow

### When You Seek a Job

**W**HAT are your plans now that the school year is coming to a close? If you intend to look for a summer job—or for work that may lead to a lifetime career—map out your job-hunting campaign carefully.

First, think over what your interests, abilities, and goals in life really are. Then try to choose the vocation that most nearly matches these qualities and aims. Remember, the time you devote to choosing an occupational field is small compared with the time you'll spend working in it.

Also remember that additional training beyond high school will pay dividends. The U. S. Department of Labor says that a substantial number of the nearly 5,000,000 Americans now unemployed can't find jobs because they lack the skills needed in industry. Hardest hit, the agency says, are young people who have little work experience and who haven't finished their high school education.

If you don't expect to attend college, a few months in a business school or some courses in a technical institute can be helpful in securing employment. You can take such courses in the evening or through correspondence if you plan to have a daytime job.

Your State Director of Vocational Education, with offices in the state capital, can give you a list of reliable nearby technical and business schools. Your principal may also be able to help you along this line.

#### Government Booklet

Uncle Sam has a number of training programs for persons interested in government service. A pamphlet entitled "Federal Careers" tells about these programs and also gives other information about job opportunities with the federal government. You can secure this pamphlet for 60 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

In 100 or more skilled crafts, workers can get specialized training through formal apprenticeship arrangements. The programs, open to high school graduates, include on-the-job training and usually classroom study as well. You will be paid as you learn. For more information on apprenticeship programs get in touch with nearby union officials or employers in the trade you hope to enter.

In tracking down leads for jobs, whether only for the summer or for a longer period of time, make your high school counselor your first stop. He may have a list of openings in your area, and—in any case—he can give you valuable advice on how to go about seeking employment.

Next, drop in at your State Employment Service, and check newspaper ads. Don't be afraid to make personal visits to various firms in your area. Personnel officials there will welcome your interest and may have openings for you.

As part of your job-hunting campaign, prepare a fact sheet giving a concise account of your background, education, and experience if any. You may also state briefly what kind of work interests you and why.

#### Personal Interview

Dress neatly and conservatively when you go for a job interview, and be on time for the appointment. Don't talk about your personal life unless asked to do so. Then reply briefly. Feel free to ask questions about the job, but don't cross-examine the interviewer. You will have a much better chance of landing a job if you show real interest in the opening and in the firm where you are applying.

If you are given any encouragement by the personnel officer, follow up the interview to find out what your chances are of getting the job.

Good luck in your search!

—By ANTON BERLE

#### Pronunciations

Ali Amini—ā-lē' ā-mē-nē  
Ben-Gurion—bēn-gōor'ē-on  
Chiang Kai-shek—jyāng ki-shēk  
Dag Hammarskjöld—däg hām'er-shult  
Francisco Franco—frān-sis'kō frāng'kō  
Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'sē-ō bātē's-tā  
Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'er  
Jawaharlal Nehru—jā-wā'hār-lāl nā'rōo  
Mao Tse-tung—mou dzū-dōng  
Mohammed Ayub Khan—mōo-hām'ēd ā-yōob' kām  
Perez Jimenez—pēr'ez hē-mā'nēs  
Rafael Trujillo—rā-fā-ēl trōo-hē'yo  
Riza Pahlavi—rī-zā' pā'luh-vē  
Rojas Pinilla—rō'hās pī-nē'l-yā

#### Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

HORIZONTAL: MacArthur. VERTICAL: 1. Diem; 2. Martin; 3. Indochina; 4. Salk; 5. Braun; 6. Nautilus; 7. Hoffa; 8. Rayburn; 9. Barkley.

## News Quiz

### World Since 1945

1. How did the United States help bring about economic recovery of war-torn areas after World War II?
2. Name the first foreign-owned colony in Asia to gain freedom.
3. List the principal areas from which Britain withdrew after the war.
4. Under what circumstances did Israel become an independent nation?
5. In what respects is Africa a troubled continent today?
6. How was Russia first able to get a grip on the countries adjoining it in Eastern Europe?
7. What measures were taken in Europe to bolster defenses against the threat of communist aggression?
8. List the Far Eastern areas that have fallen under communist control since World War II.
9. Tell how the Korean War started. How did it end?
10. Describe the steps we have taken to strengthen free-world defenses in the Far East and Southeast Asia.
11. Compare U. S. relations with Red China and the opposing Chinese government in Taiwan.
12. What are some of the major national and foreign policies being pursued by Russia under Khrushchev's leadership?
13. Tell how the Suez Canal was brought into the headlines in 1956.
14. How has the cold war been brought to the Western Hemisphere in the last 2 years?
15. What has been the United Nations' biggest operation this past year?
16. To what defense alliances does the United States belong?

### Discussion

1. Reviewing events of recent years, what do you believe is the most effective way to check the spread of communism? Explain.
2. Do you feel that the world can avoid another global war? Give reasons for your answer.

### Our Top-Secret Agency

1. Name the man who heads the Central Intelligence Agency.
2. What role did the CIA play in the recent Cuban invasion?
3. Give some of the main duties of the organization.
4. What is the purpose of the new "watch dog" committee over CIA, and who heads this committee?
5. Give arguments for and against relieving CIA of its military-type operations.

### Discussion

1. Do you feel that changes should be made in the way the CIA is organized and in the work it does? Why or why not?
2. Do you think that, on the whole, the CIA has been doing a good job? Give reasons for your answers.

### Miscellaneous

1. State 3 of the President's suggestions for ways to strengthen our country.
2. What is behind the mounting unrest in Iran?
3. Why did Vice President Johnson go on his Asian tour?
4. How does our minute-by-minute population growth compare with that of Red China?
5. What does a report in *Harper's* magazine say about the average Russian's feeling toward the propaganda put out by his government?

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# American Observer Index

Volume 30, Numbers 1-34: September 5, 1960, through May 22, 1961

\* Indicates major treatment of topic

- Abbas, Ferhat. Nov 14-4  
Abominable snowman. Jan 30-7  
Africa. (See also individual countries.)  
Sept 5-7; \*Sept 19-2; Oct 24-7;  
Nov 7-4; \*Jan 2-6; Jan 23-5;  
Feb 27-4; Apr 17-8  
Agriculture, U. S. \*Oct 10-1, 4; Oct 17-7; Oct 31-3; Jan 23-4; Mar 27-4; \*May 1-1  
Algeria. Sept 5-5; Oct 31-7; \*Nov 14-1, 4, 8; Nov 28-5; Dec 5-4; Jan 16-4; Jan 30-7; Mar 13-4; Apr 10-4; May 1-8; \*May 8-5  
Americans, praise of. Oct 24-5  
Americas, University of the. Feb 13-5; Apr 17-8  
Angola. Oct 24-5; Feb 20-5; Feb 27-4; Apr 17-8; May 1-8  
Antarctica. Oct 3-5  
Antitrust laws, violations of. Feb 20-5  
Arab lands. Mar 20-6  
Arctic. Oct 17-4  
Argentina. Oct 31-6; Dec 12-4; Feb 20-5  
Atomic energy. Sept 26-5; Jan 16-4; Jan 23-4  
Auto industry. Sept 12-4  
Automation. \*May 8-2  
Aviation. Jan 9-4; \*Feb 20-2, 4; Feb 27-5; Mar 6-5  
  
Bandaranaike, Sirimavo. Sept 5-4  
Belgium. Jan 16-4; \*Jan 30-1; Mar 6-4; Apr 10-4  
Benson, Ezra Taft. Oct 10-4  
Berard, Armand. Oct 24-4  
Berlin. Sept 26-5; \*Oct 3-1, 4; Oct 31-7; Jan 16-4  
Betancourt, Romulo. Apr 10-5  
Birch Society, John. Apr 24-8  
Bowles, Chester. Feb 6-4  
Boy Scouts. Feb 6-4  
Brazil. Oct 17-4; \*Dec 5-1, 4  
Brotherhood Week. Feb 20-5  
Bunche, Ralph. Sept 5-4  
  
Cabinet series  
Day, J. Edward. Apr 17-4  
Dillon, C. Douglas. Feb 13-6  
Freeman, Orville. Mar 27-6  
Goldberg, Arthur. Feb 27-7  
Hodges, Luther. Mar 6-7  
Kennedy, Robert. Feb 20-7  
McNamara, Robert. Feb 6-3  
Ribicoff, Abraham. May 1-4  
Rusk, Dean. Jan 30-4  
Udall, Stewart. Apr 24-4  
Canada. \*Jan 9-1, 4  
Careers  
Accountant. Sept 5-3  
Acting. Apr 24-2  
Advertising. Jan 23-6  
Architect. Oct 17-3  
Barber. Sept 19-7  
Business ownership. May 8-7  
Carpenter. Dec 12-2  
Cement mason. Oct 24-7  
Coast Guard. Dec 12-4  
College planning. Oct 3-3; Mar 13-4  
College, preparation for. Feb 13-8  
College scholarships. Nov 28-2  
Commercial artist. Mar 6-2  
Dentist. Apr 10-2  
Department store executive. Feb 20-3  
Economist. Sept 12-3  
Engineer. Mar 27-8  
Financial aid for college. Jan 9-5  
Fireman. May 1-4  
Home economist. Jan 30-5  
Job hunting. May 22-7  
Lawyer. Nov 14-2  
Librarian. Feb 27-8  
Life insurance agent. Sept 26-3  
Machinist. Jan 16-7  
Policeman. Apr 17-4  
Public relations. Oct 10-3  
Radio/TV announcer. Mar 20-2; May 8-4  
Social worker. Jan 2-7  
Summer jobs. Mar 13-7  
Teacher. Nov 7-8  
Travel agent. Feb 6-8  
Veterinarian. Dec 5-2  
Castro, Fidel. Sept 26-4; Dec 12-5; Apr 10-5  
Censorship. Feb 6-4; \*Apr 10-3  
Central Intelligence Agency. May 22-5  
China. communist. Sept 5-5; Sept 12-4; Oct 17-5; Oct 31-7; \*Nov 7-2; Dec 5-5; \*Jan 23-7; Jan 30-6; Mar 13-4  
Christmas celebrations. Dec 12-6  
Civil rights. Oct 31-3; (See also Integration)  
Civil War chart. Mar 27-4  
Coast Guard career. Dec 12-4  
Colombo Plan. Oct 24-4  
Colonialism. Oct 10-8; Oct 24-5; \*Oct 31-8  
Commonwealth of Nations. Feb 27-5; Mar 6-4  
Communism. May 15-8  
Congo. Sept 5-4; Sept 12-5; \*Sept 19-1; Sept 26-4; Oct 3-4; Oct 17-5; Nov 14-4; Dec 5-4; Jan 16-5; Feb 6-5; Feb 20-4; \*Feb 27-1, 6; Mar 6-4; Mar 13-4; Mar 27-5; May 1-8  
Congressional campaign and election. Sept 19-6; Oct 31-1; Nov 28-8  
Congress, U. S. Sept 5-5; Sept 12-7; Nov 28-5; Dec 5-4; \*Jan 2-1, 4; Jan 9-4; Jan 16-4, 5; Jan 23-5; \*Feb 13-1, 5; Feb 20-4, 5; Mar 6-4; Mar 27-4; Apr 24-8; May 1-8  
Contest, music. Feb 27-4  
Costa Rica. Nov 28-4  
Crime, U. S. Mar 27-4  
Cuba. \*Sept 5-1; Sept 12-4; Sept 19-7; Sept 26-4, 5; Oct 10-5; Oct 24-5; Oct 31-6; Nov 7-4; Nov 28-4; Dec 5-5; Jan 9-4; Jan 16-4; Jan 23-5, \*7; Jan 30-7; Feb 13-5; Apr 17-8; Apr 24-8; \*May 1-6; May 8-4  
Cyprus. Sept 5-5  
Day, J. Edward. Jan 2-4; Apr 17-4  
Dean, Sir Patrick. Oct 24-4  
Defense. \*Sept 19-1, 6; Oct 17-5; \*Nov 28-1; \*Jan 9-2; Jan 16-5; Feb 13-1; Feb 20-4; Apr 10-4; \*Apr 17-6; May 8-4  
De Gaulle, Charles. Nov 14-4  
Dell series:  
Kenya. Apr 24-4  
Rhodesia & Nyasaland. Mar 27-6  
South Africa, Union of. Mar 6-8  
Soviet Union. May 1-2  
Uganda. Apr 10-8  
Democracy vs. communism. Oct 24-7  
Denmark. \*Oct 3-7; \*May 8-3  
Depressed areas. (See Economy, U. S.)  
Diefenbaker, John. Jan 9-4  
Dillon, C. Douglas. Jan 2-4; Feb 13-6  
Diplomatic relations. \*Jan 23-7  
Dirksen, Everett. Jan 2-5  
Disarmament. Nov 7-4; Mar 6-4  
Dominican Republic. Sept 12-8  
  
Economy, U. S. \*Sept 26-1; Oct 31-3; Dec 12-4; Jan 23-5; Feb 6-4; \*Feb 27-3; May 1-8; May 8-4  
Education, U. S. \*Oct 17-1; Oct 31-3; Nov 7-5, \*6; Jan 30-3; Feb 13-1; \*Mar 13-6; Mar 20-3; Apr 17-8  
Eichmann, Adolf. Apr 24-8  
Eisenhower, Dwight D. Oct 10-4; Jan 23-4  
Elections, U. S. Sept 19-6; \*Oct 31-1; Nov 28-4; Jan 16-4; (See also Presidential campaign and election.)  
Electoral college. \*Nov 7-1  
El Salvador. Nov 7-5  
Ethical standards. \*Mar 6-3; May 8-4  
Ethiopia. Jan 9-4  
European Common Market. Oct 24-5  
  
Fanfani, Amintore. Sept 5-4  
Finland. \*May 8-3  
Fires. Jan 23-5  
"Food for Peace." Nov 7-5; Feb 27-4  
Foreign policy. \*Oct 3-1; Feb 13-1  
Foreign trade. Jan 23-5; Nov 14-6  
4-H Clubs. Feb 27-4  
France. Sept 5-5; Oct 24-4; Nov 7-4; Nov 14-1, 4, 5; Dec 5-4; Jan 16-4, 5; Jan 30-7; Mar 13-4; Apr 10-4; \*Apr 24-6; May 1-8  
Freeman, Orville. Jan 2-4; Mar 27-6  
French Community. Oct 24-4  
Frondizi, Arturo. Apr 10-5  
  
Gagarin, Yuri. Apr 24-8; May 15-8  
Germany. Sept 26-5; \*Oct 3-1, 4; Oct 17-5; Oct 31-7; Nov 14-5; Nov 28-5; Jan 16-4; Mar 6-5; May 15-5  
Ghana. Oct 17-4; Jan 16-4; Jan 23-5  
Goldberg, Arthur. Jan 2-4; Feb 27-7  
Gold supply. Nov 14-4, \*6, 7; Nov 28-5; Dec 5-5; Feb 13-1, 4; May 8-4  
Government, Executive Branch. Jan 16-3; Feb 20-8  
Government salaries. Jan 2-4  
Government, U. S., Who's Who. \*Feb 20-8  
Great Britain. Oct 10-5; Feb 13-5; Mar 13-4; \*Mar 27-3  
Gromyko, Andrei. Jan 2-4; Feb 27-7  
Guantanamo Base. Nov 7-4  
Guatemala. Nov 28-4; Dec 5-5  
Guinea. Nov 14-5; Jan 16-4; Jan 23-5  
  
Haiti. Jan 30-6  
Halaby, Najeeb. Feb 20-4  
Halleck, Charles. Jan 2-5  
Hammarskjold, Dag. Sept 5-4; Oct 24-4  
Historical Backgrounds:  
Administration, change of. Nov 28-7  
Agriculture Department. Mar 27-6  
Commerce Department. Mar 6-7  
Defense Department. Feb 6-3  
Election outcomes. Sept 5-8  
Growth of federal Union. Dec 12-7  
Health, Education & Welfare Department. May 1-4  
Interior Department. Apr 24-4  
Justice Department. Feb 20-7  
Labor Department. Feb 27-7  
Money system. Nov 14-7  
Political debates. Sept 19-8  
Post Office. Apr 17-4  
Presidential decisions. Jan 9-8  
Presidential inaugurations. Jan 16-2  
President's Cabinet. Dec 5-7  
Presidents, U. S. Sept 26-7  
Schools. Nov 7-7  
State Department. Jan 30-4  
Treasury Department. Feb 13-6  
U. S. Capitol. Jan 2-2  
Hodges, Luther. Jan 2-4; Mar 6-7  
Home, Lord. Sept 5-4  
Hope. Mar 27-5  
Housing. Feb 13-1; \*Mar 27-1  
  
Iceland. \*May 8-3  
Ice Patrol. Mar 6-4  
Ikeda, Hayato. Sept 5-4; Sept 26-4; Dec 5-4  
India. Sept 19-8; Oct 10-5; Oct 17-4; \*Feb 6-1, 4; Feb 13-5  
Indonesia. Oct 17-4; Jan 30-7; \*Apr 17-1  
Integration. Dec 12-4; Jan 23-5; \*Jan 30-3; May 15-8  
Iran. Sept 19-7  
Israel. Jan 16-4; \*Feb 20-1; Apr 24-8  
Italy. Nov 28-4  
  
Jackson, Henry. Sept 5-4  
Japan. Sept 5-4; Sept 19-6; \*Sept 26-1, 4; Oct 24-4; Nov 7-5; Dec 5-4; Mar 6-5  
Johnson, Lyndon. Sept 5-5; Jan 2-4; Apr 17-8  
Joint Chiefs of Staff. Sept 19-6  
Jordan. Sept 12-5  
  
Kennedy Administration. \*Nov 28-3; Dec 12-5; Jan 2-4; \*Jan 16-1, 3, 4; Feb 13-5  
Kennedy, John. \*Sept 12-1; Oct 31-2; Nov 7-5; Jan 9-4; Feb 6-5; \*Feb 13-1; Feb 27-4, 5; Mar 13-4, 5; Apr 24-8; May 1-8  
Kennedy, Robert. Jan 2-4; Feb 20-7  
Kenya. Apr 24-4  
Khrushchev, Nikita. Sept 26-4; Oct 24-5  
Korea. Sept 5-5; Sept 12-8; Dec 12-4  
  
Labor-Management. Sept 19-6; Oct 17-4; Oct 31-3; Mar 6-5; Apr 10-5; May 15-8  
Language. Oct 17-7  
Laos. Sept 5-5; Sept 26-5; \*Oct 10-1, 4, 7; Oct 31-6; Jan 2-4; Jan 16-4, \*6; Jan 23-4; Mar 20-3; Apr 10-4; Apr 17-8; May 1-8; May 8-4; May 15-8  
Latin America. (See also individual countries.) Sept 5-4; Sept 19-6; Dec 12-5; Jan 2-5; Jan 23-5; Feb 20-5; Mar 27-4; \*Apr 10-1, 5; Apr 17-8; May 8-4  
Letter exchange. Mar 27-4  
Lincoln, Abraham. Feb 20-4  
Lodge, Henry Cabot. Sept 5-5  
Lopez Mateos, Adolfo. Mar 6-4; Apr 10-5  
Loyalty Day. May 1-8  
  
Malaya. Oct 31-6  
Mali. Jan 16-4; Jan 23-5  
Mansfield, Mike. Jan 2-5  
Mauritania. Nov 7-4  
McCloy, John. Mar 6-4  
McCormack, John. Jan 2-5  
McNamara, Robert. Jan 2-4; Feb 6-3  
Medical care. Sept 12-4; Oct 31-3; Jan 23-4; Feb 13-1  
MEDICO. Feb 13-5  
Messages to Congress. Feb 6-5  
Mexico. Oct 10-4; Feb 20-5; \*Mar 6-1, 4  
Military bases overseas. \*Nov 28-1  
Minimum wage. Apr 10-5; May 15-8  
Morocco. Jan 23-5; Mar 13-4  
Morton, Thruston. Sept 5-4  
  
Nasser, Gamal Abdel. Sept 26-4  
National goals. Dec 5-5  
National parks. Jan 30-7  
Nehru, Jawaharlal. Feb 6-4; Mar 13-5  
Nepal. Jan 9-4; Jan 30-7  
Neutral nations. \*Oct 17-1  
News roundup, 1960. Dec 12-5  
Ngo Dinh Diem. Oct 10-4  
Nicaragua. Nov 28-4; Dec 5-5  
Nigeria. Oct 10-4; Apr 17-8  
Nixon, Richard. \*Sept 12-1; Oct 31-2; Nov 7-5; Jan 23-4  
Nobel prizes. Dec 5-4  
North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Oct 31-6; Nov 28-4; \*Dec 12-1  
Norway. \*May 8-1  
Nuclear weapons. Oct 17-5; Oct 24-4; Nov 14-4; Jan 23-4; Feb 13-5; Mar 27-4; Apr 24-8  
  
Okinawa. Nov 28-5  
"O.K." origin of. Jan 30-4  
Organization of American States. Dec 5-5; Dec 12-5  
  
Pakistan. Sept 12-8; Oct 10-5  
Panama. Oct 3-5  
Peace Corps. Jan 9-4; \*Feb 6-2; Feb 27-5; Mar 13-5; Mar 20-3; Mar 27-4; May 8-4  
Pearson, Drew. Feb 13-5; Apr 17-8  
  
Poland. Feb 27-5  
Political parties. Sept 26-5; Oct 17-8  
Politics, ages of men in. Nov 7-4  
Polls. \*Sept 26-8  
Population. Oct 17-7; Dec 12-5 (chart); Apr 17-8; \*Apr 24-1  
Portugal. Oct 24-5; \*Feb 13-3; Feb 20-5; Feb 27-4; Apr 17-8; May 1-8  
Power, development of. Oct 31-3  
Powers, Francis. Sept 5-5  
Presidential campaign and election. \*Sept 5-1; \*Sept 12-1, 4, 5; \*Sept 19-1; \*Sept 26-1, 5; \*Oct 3-1, 3, 5; \*Oct 10-1, 4, 8; \*Oct 17-1, 5; \*Oct 24-6; Oct 31-2, \*3, 4, 5; Nov 7-4; Nov 14-4; \*Nov 28-3; Dec 12-4; Jan 16-4  
Press, freedom of. Jan 23-4  
Puerto Rico. Feb 6-4  
  
Quadros, Janio. Oct 17-4; Dec 5-4; Apr 10-5  
Quemoy & Matsu. \*Oct 24-6  
  
Rayburn, Sam. Jan 2-4  
Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Mar 27-6  
Ribicoff, Abraham. Jan 2-4; May 1-4  
Roundup, U. S. May 15-1  
Roundup, world. May 22-1  
Ruanda. Feb 27-4  
Rusk, Dean. Jan 2-4; Jan 30-4  
  
Safety education. Nov 14-4; Dec 5-8; Jan 30-7  
Salinger, Pierre. Jan 30-7  
Scandinavia. \*May 8-1  
Scholarships. Nov 28-2; Feb 6-4; Mar 13-7  
Science talent search. Oct 10-5  
Scientists, U. S. Jan 30-6  
Sea exploration. Sept 12-5  
Senegal. Sept 26-5; Apr 17-8  
Shepard, Alan. May 15-8  
Sobolev, Arkady. Oct 24-4  
Socialism. May 15-8  
South Africa, Union of. Sept 26-5; Oct 17-5; Mar 6-8  
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Feb 27-5  
Southern Cameroons. Feb 6-5  
Soviet Union. Sept 5-5; \*Sept 12-1, 4, 8; Sept 19-7; Sept 26-4; Oct 10-5; Oct 17-4; Oct 24-5; Oct 31-7; \*Nov 7-2, 4; Nov 14-4; Dec 5-5; Jan 9-4; Jan 23-4; Jan 30-6; Feb 6-5; Feb 20-4; Feb 27-4; \*Mar 13-1, 4, 5; Apr 10-5; Apr 17-8; Apr 24-8; May 1-2, 8  
Space exploration. Sept 5-5; Sept 12-5; Oct 10-5; Oct 17-5; Nov 14-4; Nov 28-4; Dec 5-4, 5; Jan 2-5; \*Jan 23-1, 3; Feb 13-4; Feb 20-4; Mar 6-4; Mar 13-5; Mar 20-3; Apr 17-8; Apr 24-5, 8; May 1-8; May 15-8  
State & local governments. \*Dec 12-3  
State Department student forums. May 1-8  
Stevenson, Adlai. Jan 2-4; Feb 27-4  
Student activities. Feb 13-4  
Supreme Court. \*Oct 3-8  
Sweden. \*May 8-3  
  
Taxes. Oct 31-3; May 8-4  
Taylor, Maxwell. May 8-4  
Television. Sept 12-5; Sept 26-5; Oct 3-5; Mar 6-4  
Terms, political. Sept 5-4; Oct 31-5; Jan 2-4  
Thanksgiving Day. Nov 14-4  
Thompson, Llewellyn. Mar 13-4  
Tito, Marshal. Sept 26-4  
Tourists, foreign in U. S. Jan 30-7  
Transportation. Oct 17-3; \*Dec 5-3  
Travell, Janet. Feb 27-4  
Trujillo, Rafael. Apr 10-5  
Tsiang, Tingfu. Oct 24-4  
Turkey. Oct 31-7  
  
Udall Stewart. Jan 2-4; Apr 24-4  
Uganda. Apr 10-8  
Unemployment. Feb 6-4; Mar 20-3  
United Arab Republic. Oct 17-4; Jan 23-5  
United Nations. Sept 12-4; \*Sept 19-1, 6, 7; Sept 26-4; Oct 3-4, 5; Oct 10-4, 5, 8; \*Oct 24-1, 4, 5; Nov 14-4; Nov 28-4; Dec 5-4; Dec 12-4; Jan 9-4, 5; Feb 6-5; Feb 20-4; Feb 27-4; Mar 6-4; Mar 13-4, 5; Mar 20-3; May 1-8  
  
Verwoerd, Hendrik. Mar 6-8  
Veterans' benefits. Feb 27-5  
Viet Nam, South. Oct 10-4; Apr 24-8; May 15-6  
  
Wadsworth, James. Sept 12-4; Oct 10-8; Oct 24-4  
Washington, D. C. \*Mar 20-1, 3, 4, 5; Apr 10-5  
Washington, George. Feb 20-4  
Weather. Sept 19-7; Oct 10-5; Dec 5-5  
Welfare programs. Feb 13-1  
White House. Feb 13-4  
Women's suffrage. Oct 31-6  
  
Youth Corps. \*Feb 6-2  
Yugoslavia. Oct 13-4; Oct 24-5; Feb 6-5



